

CONDENSED NEWS.

Rev. L. Hamilton died in the pulpit at Oakland, Sunday morning.

A federal detective captured at Merrill, Wis., two counterfeit bank-note plates and considerable unfinished scrip.

A tornado at Fort Riley, Kan., unroofed nearly all the buildings, injured two soldiers, and killed a horse.

Seven inches of snow has blocked the Manitoba road from Breckinridge, Minn., northward.

W. B. Merchant, of New Orleans, is an applicant for the marshalship of Louisiana.

The new railway from Buffalo to Chicago will probably be open for business by July 1.

Farnell has been released on parole for a week, to visit his sister in Paris, whose child has just died.

The Mexican Cable company will make Galveston the terminal point of five thousand miles of wire.

A corporation has been formed at Leavenworth to build a hotel costing \$100,000.

Rev. Dr. E. H. Plicher, presiding elder of the Hamilton district in Ontario, has been stricken with paralysis.

English steamship companies are obliged to put on extra boats for the emigrant trade.

A Swedish paper says that Sweden intends to invade Finland in event of a Russo-German war.

Henry Schermerbeck, a German, hanged himself in the cellar of his house, at Cincinnati.

John M. Hubbard, of Chicago, has been appointed special agent of the treasury at Seal Island, Alaska.

The governing board of Harvard college refuses to give any encouragement to women to enter its medical school.

Gortschakoff has been relieved of the work of the ministry of foreign affairs, at his own request, and De Giers is his successor.

Cablegrams announce the decease of Dennis Florence McCarthy, the poet, at London, and of Charles Alfred Bertrand, the French writer on legal subjects.

The coroner of Philadelphia reports the death of three aged sisters, from natural causes, within the same half hour.

Commodore Luce is alarmed over the non-arrival at Newport of the United States training-ship Portsmouth, from Hampton roads.

S. P. Colt, to whom Cornelius J. Vandeberlt bequeathed \$50,000, has since been elected attorney-general of Rhode Island.

Attacks upon the Jews in southern Russia have recommenced, their shops in one city having been fired with petroleum.

There is some foundation for the rumor floating about Washington, that Judge Taft will be appointed minister to England, and Lowell be recalled.

General Sherman telegraphs his approval of the clause for compulsory retirement at the age of 62, and asks no exception for himself.

The democratic state convention of Oregon nominated Joseph S. Smith for governor, and William D. Fenton for congressman.

The Ford brothers, who killed Jesse James, have been threatened with the vendetta by the banditti of Missouri and Tennessee.

The union carpenters of New York made a general strike for \$3 50 per day, and nearly all the employers conceded the figures.

Mr. McLin, who died at St. Joseph, Mich., was the last daughter of Captain Napier, who went down with the Albatross.

Rev. George H. Austin, of Madison, Ind., pleaded guilty to forging a note for \$250, and was fined \$10 and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

The fund for the family of Sergeant Mason has swollen to \$7,000, and Betty favors the purchase of a farm in Virginia on her husband's release.

About three thousand emigrants arrived at Castle Garden Wednesday. The commissioners report an urgent demand for labor.

Mr. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has been summoned to Winnipeg to adjust a question of wages.

A jury at New Orleans awarded \$30,000 damages to McNeil and wife for the death of their son on the Louisville and Nashville road.

During the Easter holidays the streets of Odessa were patrolled by troops. Five thousand Jews have recently been expelled from Moscow.

J. B. Dunn, government storekeeper at Peoria, Ill., is said to have obtained considerable money from merchants on worthless checks, and disappeared.

In the star-route cases, at Washington, Colonel Ingersoll has filed a motion for a bill of particulars in regard to S. W. Dorsey.

In the oratorical contest at Minneapolis the first honor was awarded to W. W. Clark, of the state university, the second being taken by a grandson of Dr. Leonard Bacon.

Dr. N. H. Tulloss, well known throughout eastern Iowa as a dentist, who has long suffered from a nervous disease, drowned himself in a water-tank at Iowa City.

Mrs. Smith, the eldest daughter of Horace Greeley, died of diphtheria at Chappaqua, N. Y., after an illness of one week. She leaves three children, the youngest being but one month old.

A plot for the assassination of the Egyptian minister of war has been discovered at Cairo, and many Circassian officers have been arrested for complicity.

Nathaniel Northrup, of Louisville, who died on Monday night, had for over forty years served the Ohio state line and railroads as passenger agent.

An auction sale of the famous Jumel estate will be held in New York in June, one feature being eight hundred lots and another a tract of sixteen acres near High bridge.

A Salt Lake dispatch represents that Mormons are heard to express regret that Brigham Young is no more, as he had contemplated abandoning polygamy should the Reynolds decision be adverse.

The postmaster general writes to the postmaster at Cincinnati that employees are not forbidden from accepting municipal offices which do not conflict with their duties.

The Jewish exiles in New York have learned that there is great danger of a massacre in Warsaw, Odessa, and Kiev by Russian peasants, during Easter week.

A posse sent out from Fort Worth to capture the train-robbers, returned with the son of a respectable planter, and feel sure that they have his confederates spotted.

In the star-route cases at Washington, Judge Wylie decided the indictments against the respondents of St. Louis.

W. Dorsey was declared forfeited, and his arrest was ordered.

A petition to congress not to interfere with Chinese immigration has been signed by four thousand firms of New York, including the entire dry-goods trade and the president of every bank in the clearing-house.

It is alleged that Vogel & Co., silk merchants at Hong Kong, have swindled American and European merchants out of \$4,000,000 or more by forwarding inferior goods. The head of the house has fled to Italy.

The principal and interest of the debt of Tennessee amounts to \$28,000,000. It is understood in legislative circles in Nashville that the creditors of the state are about to propose a settlement at 60 cents with interest at 4, 5, or 6 per cent.

Developments since the slaughter of Jesse James have led to the discovery of the body of Wood Hite in a spring near Richmond, Mo. It is believed that Dick Little and Robert Ford were concerned in the murder.

A Dublin cablegram states that six suspects who are naturalized citizens of the United States have been released, but only on the same grounds as others who were liberated. Boyton, of Pittsburgh, is among the number, ill health being the reason.

Sindram, the blasphemous murderer of New York, has recently lost his desire to be hanged, and showed disappointment when informed that his execution would certainly take place within two weeks.

Tucker Basham, one of the Glendale train-robbers, who was pardoned out of prison to testify against Bill Ryan, is believed to have been assassinated in Kansas. His wife writes that he has disappeared.

The house in which Jesse James was killed was on Sunday inspected by two thousand persons at 10 cents each. Many petty relics were sold at extravagant prices, and the household goods were auctioned off Monday.

The appeal of President Arthur in behalf of Lamson, the convicted murderer of London, is denounced by several German journals as meddlesome, especially in a country upholding the Monroe doctrine.

It is said that George Scoville has at last, in sheer disgust, withdrawn from the Gluteau case. Mrs. Scoville telegraphed Charles H. Reed to have a conservator appointed to take charge of the estate of the assassin, he being insane.

The mayor and other officers of St. Joseph, Mo., on reaching New York to inquire into the bond mystery, identified James Fisk as William Scott, for whom they had a requisition from the governor of Missouri as a fugitive from justice.

Farnell is represented as pale and haggard, but remarked that he had little to complain of in regard to his imprisonment. He will remain in Paris until the latest moment consistent with his parole. An American suspect named White has been unconditionally released from Haas jail.

At Melrose, Mass., in the presence of invited guests from all parts of New England, William H. Thurber, a Providence merchant, was married to Miss Julia Ann Butler, who was born in the Himalaya mountains while her parents were hiding from the Sepoys.

John Nassett, an aged farmer near Cambridge, O., maddened by a breach of faith on the part of his son, shot him through the abdomen with a rifle, and then killed himself. The son had accepted a deed of the homestead on condition of maintaining his parents.

A third trial was Wednesday morning granted to Moett, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who has twice been sentenced to the gallows for the murder of his wife. In the same court, in the afternoon, a plea of guilty in the second degree was accepted, and a life sentence pronounced.

Sixteen affidavits in behalf of Dr. Lamson, convicted of murder in London, have been forwarded, and Secretary Frelinghuysen has telegraphed an opinion to the effect that Minister Lowell, with instructions to call the attention of Lord Granville to the matter at once.

Alphonse Marcotte, the merchant who absconded from Montreal, has made a partial compromise with his Canadian creditors, and in their interest has left Chicago for Winnipeg, to endeavor to secure something from the \$75,000 stock of goods in the hands of Moody, his confederate.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature of Texas to prohibit railroads from consolidating their stock and franchises. A favorable report has been made on a measure to repeal railway land grants, preventing the location of 8,000,000 acres already given away.

Thomas Fishburn, a farmer near Grafton, O., who had been immured in the insane asylum, killed his wife with a stick of wood and disappeared. Next morning he was found dead in a neighboring field, having slain himself with a knife.

It is stated by a Washington paper that Secretary Lincoln has recommended a mitigation of Sergeant Mason's sentence to a confinement of a few months in the regular guard-house, the forfeiting of pay, and a dishonorable discharge.

The Illinois department of agriculture has reports for April on the condition of the wheat crop from five hundred points, which give promise of more than an average yield per acre throughout the state, the northern division being 2 per cent above the usual condition.

A woman living in the suburb of Leadville gave birth to a monstrosity with a head resembling a lizard, and hands like fins. It gives out an articulate sound. The father had to be held to prevent him killing the child. It bids fair to live.

The funeral of Rabbi Lillienthal was one of the largest ever seen in Cincinnati, there being in attendance representatives of twenty-one organizations. Rev. Dr. Wise preached the sermon. Among the pall-bearers were Judge Taft, ex-Governor Cox, and Murat Halstead.

About thirteen thousand Mormons gathered in the tabernacle at Salt Lake, Sunday, to hear President Taylor outline the situation. He declared the Edmunds law unconstitutional, but said the Saints would submit to its provisions, while fighting them in the courts.

Thomas Allen, representing St. Louis in congress, died Saturday in Washington. He built over one thousand miles of railway in the southwest, and took the first locomotive across the Mississippi. Some years ago he presented a library building to his native town, Pittsfield, Mass. His fortune is estimated at \$6,000,000.

The Central bank of Indianapolis, with a capital stock of \$100,000, has closed its doors, on account of a default of \$35,000 by a teller named Arthur Mueller. The deposits aggregate \$145,000. The concern is owned by

B. F. Kennedy, J. A. Wildman, and C. B. Corse.

On the ground that it should have been presented to the probate court of Chicago, Judge Loomis refused to consider the petition of Mrs. Scoville for the appointment of a conservator for the estate of Charles J. Gluteau, and quashed a summons thoughtlessly issued by a deputy clerk.

The schooners Thomas Parsons and Clayton Belle collided on Lake St. Clair. The latter was sunk, and the former was towed into Port Huron in a damaged condition. Captain Frank A. Colvin, First Mate Nathaniel Brotherton and his son, and the female cook were lost from the Clayton Belle.

John F. Slater, a wealthy citizen of Norwich, Conn., proposes to give \$1,000,000 toward the education of the negroes of the southern states. He secured the consent of R. B. Hayes, Governor Colquhoun, William E. Dodge, and others to act as trustees of the fund, and has caused an act of incorporation to be introduced in the New York legislature.

The Club National, of Montreal, composed of French Canadians, had its annual banquet Wednesday, at which 150 persons were present. President Scallan said they hoped to found a republic and a Canadian nationality. Mr. Mercier announced that he had reached the conclusion that it was his duty to advocate independence. Hon. G. W. Stephens said it was no crime to talk of the freedom of Canada.

Smythe, a landlord of West Meath, charges upon Gladstone the assassination of his sister-in-law. Traill, a resident magistrate of Clare Morris, reports that on Wednesday, at which 150 men and a groom, the party having a capacity of twenty-five shots in as many seconds, all hedges being searched by the escort, and his house being patrolled all night.

The governor of Colorado has appointed George M. Chilcott, of Pueblo, as senator to succeed Henry M. Teller. The appointee is a practicing lawyer, and was once a delegate to congress. He negotiated the sale of the Maxwell grant, for which he received a fee of \$5,000. When Lieutenant Governor Taber learned of the appointment, he stated that he would be a candidate for the senate at the next election, and intended to get there, without regard to cost.

Four steamship lines at Boston made a request of the Chicago railways to forward grain and it would be taken across the Atlantic free of charge. Later dispatches were sent offering a premium for grain for ballast. The charge is still under consideration, but it is suspected that reductions are being accepted by several lines. This condition of things is attributable to high speculative prices in the Chicago grain market.

The story in the Boston Transcript that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher contemplated retiring from the pastorate of Plymouth church and permanently from the ministry on the completion of his 70th birthday, June 24, next year, is emphatically denied by Mr. Beecher, who says he never made such an announcement, and does not contemplate any such thing.

A committee of the New York senate is investigating corners in food. Chauncey M. Depew appeared as counsel for the Vanderbilts, and pointed out how England had been forced to seek new sources of grain supply, but he was unable to suggest measures of relief for the American people. President Jewett, of the Erie, expressed the opinion that legislation in Illinois might put a stop to the demoralization caused by corners.

A north-bound train on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe road was robbed at a water station called Blum at 10 o'clock Friday evening. Six masked men entered the passenger coaches, two standing guard at either end while another couple walked down the aisles with a pillow-slip and robbed everybody. The conductor was fired upon, but escaped injury. The amount secured is believed to have been about \$1,000. The officers of the road sent out bloodhounds from Fort Worth.

Bonds of the city of St. Joseph, Mo., to the amount of \$100,000, bearing 4 per cent interest, were Saturday offered to a broker in New York, at 80 cents on the dollar, by men giving their names as James Irving and Joseph H. Hask. They were arrested on suspicion and held at the Tombs police court, when the securities were found to be genuine. The finance committee of the council telegraphed that the bonds were undoubtedly stolen from the register's safe. A party of leading citizens are on the way to New York to look into the theft. It is believed that someone connected with the register's office is a party to the conspiracy.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

April 6.—In the senate, Mr. Cameron presented a memorial from the Good Templars of Wisconsin against the liquor revenues as an educational fund. A bill was passed appropriating \$50,000 for the immediate relief of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. Mr. Farley introduced a bill to appropriate \$200,000 in trust for the Wichita and other bands of Indians, the income to be paid them semi-annually on condition of their relinquishing their right to 40,000,000 acres of land in Kansas and Indian Territory. The death of Representative Allen was announced, and an adjournment was taken.

April 11.—The senate passed a bill to restore Captain Corbin to the active list of the navy, with restoration of the difference in pay for nine years, Don Cameron and McMillan voting in favor with the democrats. Mr. Vest introduced a general bridge law, designed to secure reasonable protection to navigable rivers. Cameron reported a bill appropriating \$20,153 for losses sustained by Ben Holladay on account of Indian hostilities. An executive session was held.

April 12.—In the senate, the bill allotting to the Southern States agricultural lands in Utah was amended to allow the Indians to receive their annuities in cash or stock, and then passed. A bill was passed to refer to the court of claims the bill of George E. Payne for alleged wrongful seizure of his sugar plantation in Louisiana by General Butler, in 1863. Mr. Sewell presented a petition from 673 citizens of the army, praying for the passage of the bill for compulsory retirement at the age of 62 years. After an executive session, an adjournment was taken.

HOUSE.

April 6.—In the house Mr. Calkins reported in favor of seating Mr. Lynch from the shooting district of Mississippi, in place of General Chalmers. A bill was passed appropriating \$20,000 to purchase seed for sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi. Mr. Page asked consent to introduce a bill to effect the treaty with China, but Mr. Springer objected.

A bill was passed appropriating \$100,000 to continue work on the Washington monument. A bill was reported to grant the right of way through the Choctaw nation to the St. Louis and San Francisco road. Mr. Farley then permitted to introduce his Chinese bill, which was referred to the committee on education and labor, as were also similar measures presented by Messrs. Willis and Berry.

April 7.—The house passed a bill to relieve from the charge of desertion soldiers who served faithfully through their term and failed to be mustered out. The committee on war department expenditures was directed to inquire into alleged abuses in the adjudication of claims in the quartermaster or commissary department. Mr. Washburn submitted a conference report on the bill to bridge the Missouri at St. Charles, which was agreed to. Mr. Haskell made a speech on the tariff-commission bill. An evening session was held to consider pension bills.

April 8.—When the members of the house arrived at the capital they found the flag at half-mast and were informed of the death of Representative Allen. Mr. Muldrow, after the house was called to order, finished his speech on the tariff-commission bill, not more than fifty or sixty members being present. The house adjourned out of respect to the memory of Mr. Allen.

April 10.—In the house, Mr. Butterworth introduced a resolution calling upon the secretary of state for information in regard to the cattle trade with England and pork shipments to France. Mr. Thompson submitted a majority report on the contested seat of the Second district of South Carolina, admitting Mr. Mackey. Mr. McLane introduced a bill to abrogate the fifth and sixth articles of the Burlingame treaty with China. Mr. Ray presented a measure to make the fees on postal money-orders 5 to 10 cents. Mr. Richardson handed in a concurrent resolution to inquire into the cost of a suitable site for a residence for the president.

April 11.—The house passed a bill appropriating \$80,000 to feed the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Kiowas, and three other tribes in Indian Territory. In committee of the whole on the postal appropriation bill a senate amendment was concurred in to increase by \$500,000 the allowance for fast mails, but the proposition to restore the franking privilege was defeated. Mr. Henderson reported a bill for the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi canal.

April 12.—The house bills were overwhelmingly reported to appropriate \$500,000 for the purchase of torpedoes and to make experiments therewith; for the construction of the Delaware and Maryland free ship canal, and to prevent national banks from issuing notes exceeding 5 per cent of the value of the bonds deposited in the treasury. The value of legal-tender notes by states. Mr. Page introduced a Chinese bill providing for the suspension of immigration for ten years. The committee on appropriations was instructed to report measures of relief to the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

S. P. Rounds, the new public printer, was sworn in at the office Wednesday.

Pros. Arthur and party left Washington for Hampton, Va., Wednesday.

Senators and representatives are sending home large quantities of seeds to granger constituents.

Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, appeared on the floor of the house of representatives and was given quite an ovation.

The officials of the navy department deny the rumor that the fleetship Richmond, forwarded, and say that they have advice of her safe arrival in Yokohama.

The senate committee on post-offices and post-roads has recommended for passage a bill to provide for ocean mail service in American ships.

The impression prevails at Washington that certain insinuations by J. R. Shipley will force Mr. Blaine to appear as a witness before the Peruvian investigation.

The postmaster general recommends the appropriation of \$300,000 to place additional stories on the postal building in Washington, as also the purchase of the square next west of the building.

The house committee on commerce has concurred in the plan submitted by the Mississippi river commission. For this work \$4,123,000 has been agreed upon, \$600,000 of which will be between the mouth of the Illinois and Ohio rivers.

The senate confirmed the nomination of Wm. Chandler to be secretary of the navy by 23 to 16. The nominations of W. H. Hunt as minister to Peru were also approved. A. C. Botkin, formerly a journalist in Chicago, has been reappointed marshal for Montana.

The postage stamps, cards, and stamped envelopes issued for the nine months ended March 31 amounted to \$1,867,114, an increase of \$4,666,000 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The regulations for stamps Monday aggregated \$984,106, the largest sum yet received in one day.

The charge is brought against the commissioner of the general land office that a company of duck-hunters has been given at its own price a large tract of swampy land, and is lying on Lake Erie, twelve miles outside of Toledo, notwithstanding the efforts of settlers in the vicinity to bid off a portion at market rates. Property worth \$30 per acre went off at \$1.25 through collusion at Washington.

The house judiciary committee has received a bill from James A. George, urging the forfeiture of the land grant to the Texas Pacific road, which has lately been sold to the Southern Pacific. The grant was made to secure a competing line to the Pacific coast, and comprises about eighteen million acres, and not a mile of it has been built in the region for which the grant was made. Mr. George declares that the grant was secured by bribery, and asks to be called as a witness.

In order to mature a Chinese bill which would escape the objections urged against the vetoed measure, Senators Jones and Miller and Representative Page have been busily at work. They agreed to recommend the registration by American customs officers of every Celestial departing for home, and to fix the period for the suspension of immigration at ten years.

When Gluteau heard that his sister, Mrs. Scoville, had applied through the courts for the appointment of a conservator of his estate, on the ground of his insanity, he became very much excited and denounced the proceeding in emphatic terms. He immediately issued the following call to the public through the Associated Press:

Mrs. Francis M. Scoville, according to newspaper reports, has impudently filed a petition in Chicago for a conservator of my estate. The absurdity of her pretensions is apparent from the fact that I live in Illinois, and am not for nearly three years; besides, I am not a lunatic. This was officially decided on my trial. I have lived in Washington for over a year, and I am in my usual residence. The court has better dismiss the petition peremptorily. The Scovilles are nuisances, and I want nothing to do with them.

A proposition has been made to have congress buy the house where Mr. Lincoln died. It is opposite Ford's theater, where he was shot. The latter building is occupied by a large force of clerks of the surgeon general's office, engaged in examining original medical reports for work of the pension office. There is a great need of more room. A part of the house where Mr. Lincoln died could be used with advantage for this work. The room where he died and the halls leading to it could be reserved from occupation. At present this house is in the hands of private parties. Large numbers of the visitors to the city visit it, and at last it has become a matter of great inconvenience to the proprietor. He will not take money for showing these rooms, and he does not refuse admittance to visitors. It is a building that by all the proprieties should be owned by the government.

Mr. Pound, of Wisconsin, is chairman of the subcommittee of the house judiciary committee having in charge the preparation of a national bankruptcy bill. The committee heard Mr. Bonney, Mr. Lowell, and others, in support of various systems, but have concluded to report a bill having the advantages of each near and far. The bill of the features of the new bill, which is not yet perfected, are as follows:

A commissioner instead of a register is appointed in each district, to be paid a stated salary instead of a fee, as formerly. He will be ex-officio assignee in all cases under \$1,000. A debtor may traverse the issue to be tried by jury, which shall assess damages. The petitioner shall give security instead of arresting on affidavit. The judge must cite to appear, and if not returned, a warrant shall issue for contempt. The fee of the clerk is limited in all cases to a certain sum, say \$10. In case a suit is pending for or against the bankrupt, it shall proceed to judgment without interference. Trustees will be allowed fixed sums for services instead of fees. The insoluble bill provides that a judgment unpaid for sixty days shall be evidence of insolvency. The new bill exempts farmers and producers from this declaration. All of the above points and others are under discussion, and may be amended before the bill is reported.

The presidential-count bill, which passed the senate without amendment, provides that the presidential electors of each state meet and give their votes on the second day of January, next following their appointment, at such place as the legislature of the state may direct; that each state, pursuant to its laws existing on the day fixed for the appointment of electors, may determine prior to the meeting of the electors, any controversy concerning the appointment of all or any of them; that such determination shall be conclusive evidence of their lawful title and govern in the count by congress; that no electoral vote or votes from any state from which but one return has been received shall be rejected, except by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of both houses; that, if more than one return is received from a state, those electors appointed by the lawful tribunal of the state shall be counted; in the event of a question as to which of two state tribunals is the lawful tribunal, the vote of the electors appointed by that tribunal which the two houses, acting separately, shall decide to be the authorized one, shall be counted; that, in case of an undetermined contest between two or more sets of electors of a state, those votes shall be counted which the two houses, acting separately, shall decide to be the lawful electors; the bill also provides that if the counting of the votes shall not have been completed before the first calendar day next after the first joint meeting of the two houses, no recess shall be afterward taken by either house until the counting is finished.

The bill of exceptions taken in the case of Charles J. Gluteau and signed by Judge Cox has been printed, and makes a pamphlet of thirty-nine pages. There are thirty-two exceptions as to matters occurring up to the time when the case was given to the jury, and exceptions also to the rulings of the court denying him a new trial, and overruling the motion in arrest of judgment. They may be summarized as follows:

1. On the ruling of the court in allowing the government to put in testimony as to the plot of insurrection in relation to the case.
- 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. To the admission of evidence concerning Gluteau's borrowing money, collecting money for clients, and failing to pay over, and the circumstances about the brass watch.
7. In the admission of the question and answer in the examination of Dr. Fordyce Barker in reference to an insane delusion.
8. In the admission of testimony regarding more money collected and not paid over.
9. In allowing the question and answer as to the prisoner's ability to distinguish right from wrong.
10. In the admission of the letter addressed to Col. Kirkhill. The defense claim it was incomplete.
11. To the admission of testimony of Gluteau's former wife that she considered him sane.
12. To the admission of the answer of Dr. Hamilton as to the prisoner's insanity.
13. To the admission of the answer of Dr. Hamilton that there are a great many medical-insane people who do not know the difference between right and wrong.
- 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. Exceptions relate to the admission of the hypothetical questions of the government and the replies thereto.
- 25, 26, 27. To the admission of answers of various medical experts concerning the prisoner's mental condition.
28. In the admission of the answer of Dr. McDonald to go to the jury that the newspapers had commenced to notice the fact that the interrogations by the prisoner were only when the evidence was against him.
29. To the refusal of the court to strike out from the testimony of Dr. Knapton the words asked him whether he considered the Apostles insane. He evidently discovered the dilemma he was in.
30. To the refusal of the court, while evidence in rebuttal was being offered, to allow defendant to examine but one witness (James Brooks) named in the affidavit of Mrs. Scoville.
31. On the refusal of the court to allow Dr. George M. Baird, medical expert called by the defense, to answer a hypothetical question.
32. To the charge of Judge Cox no less than thirty-six clauses are made the subjects of exception.

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Active and firm; April, \$1.35 1/2; May, \$1.37 1/2; June, \$1.39 1/2. CORN—Firm and active; April, \$1.25 1/2; May, \$1.27 1/2; June, \$1.29 1/2. OATS—Active; April, \$1.05 1/2; May, \$1.07 1/2; June, \$1.09 1/2. RYE—Dull; April, \$1.05 1/2; May, \$1.07 1/2; June, \$1.09 1/2. BARLEY—Dull; No. 2 April, \$1.05; May, \$1.07; June, \$1.09. HAY—No. 1, \$1.05; No. 2, \$1.03; No. 3, \$1.01. BUTTER—Steady and unchanged. We quote: Choice to fancy creamery at 40¢; ordinary to good do. 35¢; good to fancy dairy at 35¢; common to fair do. 30¢; packed, 25¢; packing stock at 20¢; cream, 10¢; roll, 20¢. EGGS—Dull and easy. We quote: Mallard Ducks, \$1.25; small, \$1.00; large, \$1.00. GAME—Unchanged; sales ranged at \$5.00 to \$10.00 per pair for good, and \$3.00 to \$4.00 for choice, with fancy in a small way at \$4.00 to \$5.00.

CATTLE—Market active and firm. We quote: Fancy heavy export steers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; choice steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; medium, well-finished, do. in fair condition, \$3.50 to \$4.00; fair to good butchers, do. \$3.00 to \$3.50; steers, \$2.50 to \$3.00; HOGS—Market active and higher. We quote: Heavy to \$6.75 to \$7.25 for light packing, and from \$6.00 to \$7.00 for good to choice lots smooth heavy shipping grades.

STOCKS—ST. LOUIS. WHEAT—Unsettled; No. 2 Red April, \$1.30 1/2; May, \$1.32 1/2; June, \$1.34 1/2. CORN—Higher; No. 2 Mixed, \$1.25; OATS—Firm; No. 2 Mixed, \$1.05; RYE—Firm and high; No. 2 Fall \$1.00. PROVISIONS—Pork steady; \$8.50; Lard—Medium, well-finished, do. in fair condition, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Dry Salt Meats higher at \$7.00, 10.00, 10.00. Higher at \$8.00, \$11.12 1/2 to \$11.50. Lard higher at \$11.25. Hogs—Stronger; Yorkers, \$6.00 to \$6.50; packing \$6.50 to \$7.00; choice to fancy heavy \$7.15 to \$7.50.

DETROIT. WHEAT—Quiet; No. 1 White, April, \$1.50; No. 2, \$1.45; No. 3, \$1.40. CORN—Firm; No. 2, \$1.25; No. 3, \$1.20. OATS—Firm; No. 2, \$1.05; No. 3, \$1.00. RYE—Firm; No. 2, \$1.05; No. 3, \$1.00. BARLEY—Firm; No. 2, \$1.05; No. 3, \$1.00. HAY—No. 1, \$1.05; No. 2, \$1.03; No. 3, \$1.01. BUTTER—Steady and unchanged. We quote: Choice to fancy creamery at 40¢; ordinary to good do. 35¢; good to fancy dairy at 35¢; common to fair do. 30¢; packed, 25¢; cream, 10¢; roll, 20¢. EGGS—Dull and easy. We quote: Mallard Ducks, \$1.25; small, \$1.00; large, \$1.00. GAME—Unchanged; sales ranged at \$5.00 to \$10.00 per pair for good, and \$3.00 to \$4.00 for choice, with fancy in a small way at \$4.00 to \$5.00.

MILWAUKEE. WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 Hard \$1.42 1/2; No. 3, \$1.37 1/2; May, \$1.39 1/2; June, \$1.41 1/2. CORN—Higher; No. 2 Mixed, \$1.25; OATS—Firm; No. 2 Mixed, \$1.05; RYE—Firm and high; No. 2 Fall \$1.00. PROVISIONS—Pork steady; \$8.50; Lard—Medium, well-finished, do. in fair condition, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Dry Salt Meats higher at \$7.00, 10.00, 10.00. Higher at \$8.00, \$11.12 1/2 to \$11.50. Lard higher at \$11.25. Hogs—Stronger; Yorkers, \$6.00 to \$6.50; packing \$6.50 to \$7.00; choice to fancy heavy \$7.15 to \$7.50.

ST. LOUIS. WHEAT—Unsettled; No. 2 Red April, \$1.30 1/2; May, \$1.32 1/2; June, \$1.34 1/2. CORN—Higher; No. 2 Mixed, \$1.25; OATS—Firm; No. 2 Mixed, \$1.05; RYE—Firm and high; No. 2 Fall \$1.00. PROVISIONS—Pork steady; \$8.50; Lard—Medium, well-finished, do. in fair condition, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Dry Salt Meats higher at \$7.00, 10.00, 10.00. Higher at \$8.00, \$11.12 1/2 to \$11.50. Lard higher at \$11.25. Hogs—Stronger; Yorkers, \$6.00 to \$6.50; packing \$6.50 to \$7.00; choice to fancy heavy \$7.15 to \$7.50.

DETROIT. WHEAT—Quiet; No. 1 White, April, \$1.50; No. 2, \$1.45; No. 3, \$1.40. CORN—Firm; No. 2, \$1.25; No. 3, \$1.20. OATS—Firm; No. 2, \$1.05; No. 3, \$1.00. RYE—Firm; No. 2, \$1.05; No. 3, \$1.00. BARLEY—Firm; No. 2, \$1.05; No. 3, \$1.00. HAY—No. 1, \$1.05; No. 2, \$1.03; No. 3, \$1.01. BUTTER—Steady and unchanged. We quote: Choice to fancy creamery at 40¢; ordinary to good do. 35¢; good to fancy dairy at 35¢; common to fair do. 30¢; packed, 25¢; cream, 10¢; roll, 20¢. EGGS—Dull and easy. We quote: Mallard Ducks, \$1.25; small, \$1.00; large, \$1.00. GAME—Unchanged; sales ranged at \$5.00 to \$10.00 per pair for good, and \$3.00 to \$4.00 for choice, with fancy in a small way at \$4.00 to \$5.00.

4.75; do. extra, \$5.00 to \$6.00; Family, \$5.25 to \$5.50. WHEAT—Western quiet; No. 2 Winter Red spot and April, \$1.25 to \$1.30; May, \$1.30 to \$1.35; June, \$1.35 to \$1.40. CORN—Western higher; Mixed spot and April, \$1.10 to \$1.15; May, \$1.15 to \$1.20; June, \$1.20 to \$1.25. OATS—Higher; Western White, \$1.00 to \$1.05; do. mixed, \$1.00 to \$1.05. RYE—A shade quiet at \$1.00 to \$1.05.

BOSTON.

Wool—Dull; eastern, Ohio and Pennsylvania 42 to 45; Michigan fleeces, 40; coming delaine 42 to 45; unwashed fleeces, fine to choice, 25 to 30; pulled 30 to 35.

Great Florida.

Brooklyn girls, says a correspondent, always interest me. I mean viewed as a whole. The city has the reputation of having more really pretty young women than any other in the Union, and nobody seems to deny it. In Baltimore there are more really beautiful faces, and in Washington and New York more striking and stylish looking women, but for pretty, graceful, and charming girls, Brooklyn undoubtedly leads the van. But it is not so much about their extraordinary freedom of action in the streets. In New York a lady is never so circumspect, careful, and discreet, as when in the thoroughfares unaccompanied by a gentleman. If a woman is at all careless of flirtations in the streets in New York, it simply shows what she is; but in Brooklyn this rule certainly does not hold good. The girls there are allowed the most extraordinary freedom. Their fathers and brothers come to New York to business after breakfast and do not return the night, and the women are left entirely to their own resources and to the attention of a class of young men who are too young or too indolent to go to business, and spend their time instead in the streets. The girls parade up and down the avenues, go for long trips in Prospect Park, drive and play and shop, but always unattended. This would be well enough, as an illustration of the ideas of the early part of the century that woman in America may go whither she may and always be safe, but to a practical observer of to-day the danger of it is glaring. I have watched these Brooklyn girls closely and I am bound to admit that in almost every case, the girl devoted thirteen-fourteenths of her time in flirting or trying to "pick up" or be "picked up" by some one of the useless young men before alluded to. You walk along Fulton avenue, and first one pretty girl will look over her shoulder and behind a young man swinging along behind her, and then another girl will smile in a half-bashful, but wholly charming, way at a youth struggling with a cigar on the opposite side of the street. He generally smirks in a sheepish way, but sometimes tips his hat awkwardly, but when he meets his friends the story he tells of his "mash" would astonish a Chinaman. The girls are usually between the ages of 16 and 20 years. They are often reckless in flirting, but I wish to be understood emphatically that they are almost never vicious. If flirting can be entirely innocent pastime it is in most of these cases. It is not often that they ever come to speaking terms with the young men, but the pernicious effect of the pastime, or whatever it may be called, is apparent. I think I am safe in saying that the Brooklyn girls have worse street manners than the girls of any great city in the country.

The state of affairs at Jeddah and Mecca last year, the *Friend of India* says, was appalling. Year after year thousands of unfortunate and improvident pilgrims crowd these places, and are left to look after themselves as they please, without the slightest regard being had to sanitation. During the recent Hajj season these pilgrims were dying at the rate of three hundred a day, and nothing in the way of attention to sanitation was attempted.

An Editors Opinion.

An editorial friend of ours, who has grown enthusiastic over a certain remedy which has cured him of dyspepsia, general debility and nervousness, writes an editorial as follows: "We believe that Brown's Iron Bitters are destined to be the medicine of the world. They give real health and strength to every part of the body, restore every lost or impaired organic function, and give new life and new vigor to every physical and mental faculty. Every man and woman in ill health should realize that a real cure lies in Brown's Iron Bitters."

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